



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

Published monthly, during the Academic Year, by Harvard Law Students.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2 50 PER ANNUM. 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Editorial Board.

HUGH W. OGDEN, *Editor-in-Chief.*

EDWARD R. COFFIN,

ROBERT CUSHMAN,

ROBERT G. DODGE,

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM,

EDWARD K. HALL,

JAMES P. HALL,

LIVINGSTON HAM,

JUSTIN D. BOWERSOCK, *Treasurer.*

LOGAN HAY.

WILLIAM H. S. KOLLMYER,

HERBERT C. LAKIN,

ARTHUR. M. MARSH,

ARCHIBALD C. MATTESON,

EDWARD SANDFORD,

HENRY WARE.

THE LAW SCHOOL. — During the past year no instruction was given in the School on procedure under the New York Code. This year a course of lectures on the subject was announced in the Catalogue, to occupy not less than thirty hours. The course is now being given under the charge of Mr. Francis C. Huntington, LL. B. '91, of New York City.

THE LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY. — During the last month gratifying progress was made in securing Reports for the library. The Reports of the following States were purchased: Colorado, Dakota (Territory), North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.

This is in pursuance of the plan, decided upon three years ago, to have two complete collections of Reports in the stack-room; and the rapid increase in the number of students in the School has shown the duplication to be urgently needed. It is hoped that, by the end of the year, nearly all the Reports required will have been secured.

BY WHOM SHALL A STATE CONSTITUTION BE ADOPTED? — The recent constitutional convention in South Carolina pronounced its constitution to be in force, as the fundamental law of the land, without submitting it to a popular vote. The action is rare enough to call for comment. In none of the Northern or Western States, since the adoption of the earliest constitutions, has a constitution been promulgated without a ratification by the people. In all but two of the Southern States, the practice of withholding a constitution from the people has been abandoned, at any rate since 1865. The two exceptions are South Carolina and Mississippi. Even in those States, some constitutions have been submitted to a popular vote, — three out of six in the case of Mississippi, and one out of five in the case of South Carolina.